



Allama Mashriqi Maliciously Implicated in Murder Case

By Nasim Yousaf

On May 9, 1958, Dr. Khan Sahib (former Chief Minister of West Pakistan)¹ was assassinated, marking a grim milestone in Pakistan's history. What is perhaps equally appalling, however, are the events that followed. In the aftermath of Khan Sahib's death, renowned patriot Allama Mashriqi was arrested² and falsely charged with having planned the murder. Furthermore, Mashriqi's son and followers were imprisoned and his party was banned.³ The subsequent victimization of the aging statesman, under the pretenses of Khan Sahib's murder trial, revealed the widespread corruption among the ruling class and pushed the country into serious turmoil, a fate from which the nation has yet to recover.

From the very beginning, Allama Mashriqi had been a defender of the people. He had been against the partition of India, as he felt it would tear the nation apart and bring suffering and hostility to both Muslims and non-Muslims. Furthermore, he had been critical of Quaid-i-Azam M.A. Jinnah and his party, arguing that their policies favored the British rulers, instead of the masses. And even after the creation of Pakistan, Mashriqi continued to criticize the Government's policies and expose the corruption that existed within its ranks. It was no surprise then that the establishment⁴ was looking for an excuse to silence him. The murder of Dr. Sahib provided them with the perfect pretense to carry out their agenda.

One day after Khan Sahib's murder, Mashriqi was imprisoned in Lahore Fort⁵. Here, according to his son (in an interview in *Dawn*, Karachi on May 17, 1958), Mashriqi was relegated to a filthy room, subjected to violence and abusive language, and denied food for the first two days.⁶ Mashriqi himself would later describe the harsh treatment, stating that several persons were made to stand on his chest.⁷ He further told his counsel: "May God grant me courage to bear this trouble and torture. History shows how innocent persons have always been prosecuted."⁸ Indeed the authorities exhibited no compassion in their treatment of the 70-year old leader, who had won the hearts of millions.

On June 6th, Mashriqi's trial in Dr. Khan Sahib's murder began in the court of Magistrate M.N. Rizvi.⁹ With his health deteriorating under the harsh conditions of his confinement, Mashriqi submitting an application for exemption from court attendance, pleading, as reported in *The Pakistan Times* of June 19, 1958, "that long sitting of the court were adversely affecting his health."¹⁰ However, the Magistrate denied the exemption.

As the trial got underway, it quickly became apparent that Mashriqi had been fraudulently implicated. This is evidenced by the fact that key witnesses brought forth by the prosecution turned hostile.¹¹ For example, Khursheed Khalid,¹² Inayatullah Akhtar,¹³ and Asghar Ali,¹⁴ three of Mashriqi's followers (who had been brought forth as prosecution witnesses), stated that Mashriqi had nothing to do with the murder. They revealed that their earlier statements had been given under *unbearable police brutality*. Khursheed Khalid stated that the police:

"...made me stand up with a stick between my feet, another stick was on my shoulders and my handcuffed hands were raised above it with one man holding the chain. Others were beating me..."

When I fell down they made me sit down and gave me water...Six or seven men were inflicting violence on me...

*Again violence was committed on me on the night between May 12 and 13, and I was beaten after being laid down on the ground... they took turns at beating me. The night had not gone far when I agreed to say what they wanted me to say because I could not bear more violence."*¹⁵

Despite the fact that the main witnesses had turned hostile, the case against Mashriqi was not dropped. Instead, the Magistrate committed Mashriqi to the Sessions. By this point, Mashriqi's health was deteriorating severely. *The Civil & Military Gazette* (July 22, 1958) reported that Mashriqi again reminded the Magistrate that "no doctor had ever visited him in the jail [Borstal Jail] during his two-month stay there and that he was suffering from chest and other diseases..."¹⁶ His counsel, recognizing Mashriqi's ailing health, filed bail applications with the Additional District Magistrate and subsequently the District & Sessions Judge. An associated doctor's report reaffirmed that Mashriqi needed "adequate treatment under expert medical supervision."¹⁷ However, bail was still not granted. Finally, yet another application was filed with Justice Shabbir Ahmed¹⁸ of the West Pakistan High Court. Ahmed sought the opinion of the Principal of King Edward Medical College (Lt. Col. Ilahi Buksh), who reported, "Allama Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi is seriously ill and he needs immediate and proper treatment. If his condition is only pneumonic which may be tuberculosis, virus or bacterial, the progress is more hopeful than if the condition turns out to be neoplasm (cancer). In the latter case taking his age and other factors into consideration the outcome is very gloomy and practically hopeless."¹⁹

Clearly, Mashriqi was in serious condition. Mashriqi's counsel, Barrister Ijaz Hussain Batalvi,²⁰ desperately argued on his behalf. According to *The Pakistan Times* (September 2, 1958), Batalvi "submitted that the medical report...had established beyond doubt that the petitioner was ill and infirm...His lungs were not functioning properly...[Batalvi further submitted that] Mr. Mashriqi's condition was precarious and he lay handcuffed in a ward of the Mayo Hospital with six constables standing guard on him."²¹ Batalvi also stated that the atmosphere was not conducive to proper treatment.²²

Despite Mashriqi's grave condition, the Court refused to grant him bail, and he continued to suffer. On September 22, Mashriqi's trial proceeded to the court of District & Sessions Judge Anwar-ul-Haq²³ (who later became the Chief Justice of Pakistan). *The Civil & Military Gazette* (September 23, 1958) reported that Mashriqi was brought to court "handcuffed, [and he] looked pale and haggard."²⁴ The witnesses who had already turned hostile maintained their stance and said that Mashriqi had not prompted anyone to commit murder. Finally, almost five months after Mashriqi's arrest, the case took a pivotal turn; Khan Sahib's assassin, who had originally implicated Mashriqi in the case, withdrew his earlier position and confessed the truth:

*"...I am the man who intentionally murdered Dr. Khan Sahib...in full possession of my senses. I planned the whole thing myself without the assistance or instigation of any other person."*²⁵

Having lost its main witness, the prosecution no longer had any case against Mashriqi. Batalvi had rightly equated the case to a "cock and bull story."²⁶ And so, Mashriqi was finally acquitted on November 17, 1958.²⁷

When Mashriqi emerged from jail, he was found to be suffering from cancer. Upon his release, he issued the following statement:

"The undesirable torture I have been put to by the previous Government for uncommitted crimes will remain a landmark in the history of corruption and tyranny for all time..."

*My suffering almost to the point of death that I had to face at the hands of the political tyrants, has not gone in vain and I am happy that truth and righteousness have at last won a battle like of which has, perhaps seldom happened in the history of the defeat of evil."*²⁸

In closing, the authorities' brutal treatment of Mashriqi, a freedom fighter who had valiantly struggled to liberate the nation from foreign rule, is inexcusable. It is unbelievable to think that the leadership attempted to send one of the Indian-subcontinent's greatest freedom fighters to the gallows. Indeed, Khursheed Khalid had stated in court (as reported in *The Pakistan Times* of June 15, 1958) that the police planned to get Mashriqi and other accused Khaksars hanged.²⁹ The actions of the leaders clearly reveal the degree to which they were consumed by power and corruption, and their decisions pushed the nation into greater turmoil. In fact, in 1958, the first Martial

Law was imposed in the country (Mashriqi was still in prison). Subsequently, the situation continued to deteriorate as a result of the selfish decisions of the leadership.

Thus, in attempting to falsely implicate Mashriqi, the establishment had given a final blow to any hope of democracy in the country's foreseeable future. It was a future where leaders would continue to be corrupt and power-hungry, and any opposition would be crushed. A future where the judiciary would struggle to remain independent and free from outside influence. A future where the interests of the masses would be sacrificed in favor of those of the corrupt and hypocritical ruling class. It is a future that still exists; Pakistan today is not far from Mashriqi's dire prediction of May 1947:

“This Raj will be ten times more tyrannical, more deformed, more ghastly, more imperialistic...It will be, in fact, an anarchy in order, a stereo-typed tyranny, and a confusion worst confounded. It will be a perpetual reign of Atom Bomb and Rule of Terror...It will be a reign of ‘Hell on Earth’...”³⁰

The question then is, what can be done to change the status quo? The solution requires not a small change, but rather an *overhaul* of the entire system. First, the people must rise up against the corruption and hypocrisy that permeate the ruling class. Furthermore, the media, which currently provides a venue for mendacious politicians, should play its proper role by exposing corrupt leaders and offering a platform for genuine ones. Finally, the nation should again commit itself to the core values of morality and equality articulated in Mashriqi's teachings. Such a fundamental change will not be easy, but it holds the key to the political, economic, and social salvation of Pakistan.

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¹ Dr. Khan Sahib was also President of the Republican Party.

² *Dawn* (Karachi), May 11, 1958; *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), May 11, 1958

³ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), May 20, 1958

⁴ A term commonly used in Pakistan by analysts for high-ranking military and civil servants, key members of the judiciary, political leadership, top decision makers, intelligence agencies in Pakistan and other elites.

⁵ He was later moved to Borstal Jail (Lahore).

⁶ *Dawn* (Karachi), May 17, 1958

⁷ *Dawn* (Karachi), May 27, 1958

⁸ *Dawn* (Karachi), May 17, 1958

⁹ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), June 07, 1958

¹⁰ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), June 19, 1958

¹¹ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), June 26, 1958

¹² *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), June 12, 1958; *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), June 12, 1958

¹³ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), June 17, 1958

¹⁴ *Dawn* (Karachi), June 26, 1958

¹⁵ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), June 15, 1958

¹⁶ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), July 22, 1958

¹⁷ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), August 02, 1958; *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), August 02, 1958

¹⁸ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), August 29, 1958; *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), August 19, 1958

¹⁹ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), August 29, 1958

²⁰ Barrister Ijaz Hussain Batalvi was a famous attorney. He was recommended to Mashriqi's son by Manzur Qadir (who later became Foreign Minister in President Muhammad Ayub Khan's

- cabinet).
- ²¹ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), September. 02, 1958
- ²² *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), September. 02, 1958
- ²³ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), September. 23, 1958
- ²⁴ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), September 23, 1958
- ²⁵ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), October 22, 1958
- ²⁶ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), October 29, 1958
- ²⁷ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), November 18, 1958
- ²⁸ *The Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore), November 19, 1958; *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), November. 19, 1958
- ²⁹ *The Pakistan Times* (Lahore), June 15, 1958
- ³⁰ *Al-Islah*, May 23, 1947 as quoted in Syed Shabbir Hussain, *Al-Mashriqi: The Disowned Genius*, pp. 227-228.

The above article appeared in the following:

- *Asian Tribune* (published by World Institute for Asian Studies), May 05, 2009
<http://www.asiantribune.com/?q=node/17260>
- *News from Bangladesh*, May 14, 2009
<http://bangladesh-web.com/view.php?hidRecord=263491>
- *Pakistan Link* (USA) May 15, 2009

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DAWN

FOUNDED BY QUAID-I-AZAM
MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

KARACHI

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Editor: ALTAF HUSAIN

MASHRIQI, HIS SON & 4 KHAKSARS HELD

Identified by assassin

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED

From KHURSHIDUL HASAN
Dawn Lahore Correspondent

LAHORE, May 10: The 70-year-old Khaksar leader, Allama Mashriqi, his younger son, Inamullah Khan, and four of his followers were arrested in the early hours of the morning today and sent for interrogation to Lahore Fort, where Dr Khan Sahib's alleged murderer, Ata Mohammad, is also being detained.

Since British days Lahore Fort has continued in the public mind as a place for police interrogations in



Allama Mashriqi

Jail filling continues in Kashmir

NEW DELHI, May 10: About 60 persons have been arrested during the last few days in Bhadarwah as a sequel to the demonstrations and protests that followed the re-arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, according to a report reaching here.

Those arrested include Maulana Syed Ataulah Suhrawardy, President, Jammu Provincial Executive Front, and Mast Faridi, a poet and Plebiscite front worker of Bhadarwah.—APR.

Lakhanpal's house searched by police

NEW DELHI, May 10: Police today conducted a search of the residence of Chairman of the End Kashmir Dispute Committee, Mr Lakhanpal. They were looking for copies of a book "Captive Kashmir".

No copy or objectionable material was found at the residence of Mr Lakhanpal. Police also raided a number of other places for

Qayyum slates Mardan ban under Sec. 144

From Dawn Peshawar Correspondent
PESHAWAR, May 10: The President of the Pakistan Muslim League, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, has said in a Press statement that he was setting out for Jahangira boat bridge on river Kabul, where the Mardan Muslim League workers had arranged a public reception for him, when he was informed that Section 144 had been promulgated throughout Mardan district. The reason given for this measure, he said, was that there was tension there.

The League President said: "These receptions and meetings had been fixed long ago and local workers of the Muslim League had made arrangements for roadside meetings in villages, a workers' meeting at Adina, a procession followed by a public procession at Swabi and a huge procession and public meeting at Mardan."

"I had to comeback and set out for Shaidu village where I met Sardar Bahadur Khan and quite a number of other League workers, including Mukarram Khan and Mohammad Ashraf Khan, MPA. Besides, Muslim League workers of Mardan district continued to pour in."

BORDER MEETING

"I was told that a large number of workers were waiting on Peshawar-Mardan district border so we set out for meeting

Mirza lays wreaths at Mazar

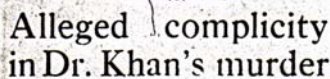
Dawn (Karachi, Pakistan) May 11, 1958



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LAHORE, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1958—21 SHAWWAL-UL-MUKARRAM, 1377 A.H.

None of Mr. [redacted] proposals:



Accused had lived in Khaksar camp last year

(By a Staff Reporter)

Mr. Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, along with four of his razakars was arrested from his residence in Ichhra, Lahore, at 3-45 a.m. on Saturday.

The four razzakars arrested are: Samin Khan, Rehan Shah, Hassan Mohammed and Ali Mohammed.

A heavy contingent of police headed by Malik Habibullah Khan, A.I.G., is reported to have cordoned off the area and surrounded the house of Mr. Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi. He was awakened and put under arrest by the police, who also arrested four of

his *zakat* from the same

his jazarakars from the same house. It is reported that the accused, Atta Mohammed, had lived in one of the camps set up by Mr. Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi last year.

Atta Mohan med was produced before a local magistrate, Mr. Abdul Hadi Khan, on Saturday. He was remanded to police custody for 10 days. He will be produced before the magistrate again on May 20.

The Inspector-General of Police has deputed Malik Habibullah Khan, Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Crime Branch) to investigate Dr. Khan Sahib's murder case.

Two of the four arrested razzakars, namely, Samin Khan and Rehan Shah, belong to the former Frontier Province and the other two, namely, Hassan Mohammed and Ali Mohammed belong to the former Punjab.

The police are also reported to have raided several other places in Lahore in connection with the

KARACHI, May 10: President Iskander Mirza arrived tonight from Lahore, says the A.P.P.

The West Pakistan Governor, Mr. Akhtar Hussain, the Central Food Minister, Mian Jaffar Shah Industries and Commerce Minister Sardar Abdur Rashid, and the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Mousa Bux Soomro, also arrived with the President.

Our Staff Reporter adds:
The President, Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza, returned to Lahore from Peshawar by air at noon on Saturday.

The President, who had gone to Umanzal, was accompanied by the West Pakistan Chief Minister, Mr. Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash, Central Ministers Mian Jaffer Shah, Sardar Abdur Rashid and Maula Bakhsh Soomro and West Pakistan Ministers Khan of Mamdot, Sardar Abdul Hamid Dasti, Mr. M. H. Kizilbash, Syed Hassan Mahmood, Mir Ali Aizmed Talpur and Mir Ali Na az Talpur.

An earlier A.P.P. message from Peshawar said: President Iskander Mirza flew

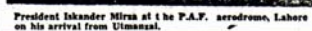
into Peshawar this morning from Lahore and motored directly to Utmanzai, 24 miles from Peshawar, where Dr. Khan Sahib was laid to rest yesterday.

The President offered *fatihah* at the residence of his late personal friend and colleague, Dr. Khan Sahib, and laid wreaths on his grave. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan was present on the occasion.—APP.

Reaching Nathiagali on June 3

(From Our Staff Correspondent)
PESHAWAR, May 10: President and Begum Iskander Mirza are expected to arrive at Nathiagali on June 3 next.

It is learnt Government House at Nathiagali is being furnished to suit President's requirements.



Tributes paid to Khan Sahib in Lahore

(By a Staff Reporter)

Glowing tributes were paid to Dr. Khan Sahib al the All-Parties public meeting held outside Mochi Gate under the presidentship of the West Pakistan Chief Minister, Mr. Muzaffar Ali Qasibash, on Saturday night.

The speakers, praising the services of Dr. Khan Sahib in the cause of the freedom of Indo-Pak sub-continent and recently in the cause of unity said that the rulers of this country should establish a close contact with the people because that was the only way to violence.

SUMMIT 1A

MOSCOW, May 10: Novikov said last night that now by American Secretary of State subject of a summit conference.

U.S.S.R.

Mr. Khrushchev, speaking at a Czech Embassy reception, said the Soviet Union wanted an East-West summit conference if the West wanted to maintain international tension. "We can also live in a state of ten-

Mr. Khrushchev said: "Dulles made a five-point proposal with view to its discussion at the summit conference. But of these five points, not one is accept-

He added: "The Secretary of State would like the liquidation of the German Democratic Republic (East), but that is impossible, that would be folly. We do not want to put our heads under the axe. We want an international meeting on a basis of equality, so that the interests of all countries can be respected. We want a meeting that would really lead to a

Mr. Khrushchev said: "We must do something to diminish international tension."

Mr. Khrushchev said: "The capitalist States are continuing their hate campaign. This is not accidental. They do not do anything by accident. Perhaps this is profitable to them."

STRONG NERVES

He said: "We have nerves as big as ropes. One can obtain anything from us, but no one will ever succeed in intimidating us. This was attempted without success for 40 years when we began our existence. We numbered 160 million, but now we are nearly 600 million with China. Certain Powers do not want to recognise this fact. But we are so numerous that

U.S.I.S. windows smashed:
52 persons injured

BEIRUT, May 10: At least 16 people were wounded in riots in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli today after de-

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The Pakistan Times (Lahore, Pakistan) May 11, 1958



THE PAKISTAN TIMES

FOUNDED BY QUAID-I-AZAM MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

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MASHRIQI BEHIND PLOT TO KILL DR. KHAN

Pak sovereignty over Gwader

U.K. may discuss issue with Muscat Sultan

KARACHI, June 5: The British Government might broach the subject of Pakistan's claims over the Gwader port during their talks with the Sultan of Muscat, according to diplomatic observers here.

The Sultan is now in London. Britain might like to discuss the Gwader problem with him along with other matters of mutual interest, it is believed. Britain was believed to be showing an interest in the peaceful settlement of the Gwader question between Pakistan and Muscat.—A.P.P.

HEAT WAVE IN BIHAR

Death toll rises to 100

CALCUTTA, June 4: Heat wave death toll has risen to 100 during the past two weeks in Bihar.

Another dozen deaths on account of heat wave were reported from the interior of West Bengal and Orissa.

Acute shortage of even drinking water has been reported from the interior of Bihar where lakhs of acres of land remained without irrigation water.—A.P.P.

172 die of cholera in Bangkok

BANGKOK, June 5: Public health authorities yesterday announced that since May 23, cholera cases have risen to 1,532, while the death toll had mounted to 172.—Reuter.

Police chief's Press talk

Trial to be held in open court

ATA MOHD. WAS NEVER A KHAKSAR

(By a Staff Reporter)

Mr. A. R. Awan, I.C. Police, West Pakistan, said in Lahore on Thursday that the police investigations showed that the murder of Dr. Khan Sahib, former Chief Minister of West Pakistan, was the direct result of a conspiracy which originated with Allama Mashriqi and in which Ata Mohammad played the part of the assassin.

Mr. Awan said that the motives of the offence were personal enmity and political ambition of Allama Mashriqi.

Mr. Awan made this statement at a Press conference in Lahore on Thursday morning. The investigation Officer, Malik Habib Ullah, A.I.-G. (Crime), was also present.

The five accused, namely, Ata Mohammad, Allama Mashriqi, Mohammed Samoon, Fatah Mohammed and Mohammed Rafiq, will be produced before the Special Magistrate, Mr. M. N. Rishi, on Friday morning, when the prosecution will submit its case to the court. The trial of the accused will be held in the open court according to the normal procedure prescribed by the law for murder cases.

INTERROGATION OF QAYUM

Explaining the circumstances regarding the interrogation of Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Pakistan Muslim League President, Mr. Awan said that four days after the murder, i.e., on May 12, the investigation officer



Mr. A. R. Awan, Inspector-General of Police, West Pakistan, addressing a Press conference in connection with the murder of Dr. Khan Sahib.

"India has curtailed water supply"

Noon opposes crossing of cease-fire line

RIHRA, June 5: Prime Minister Malik Feroz Khan Noon said here this evening the public sentiment over the Kashmir question had reached the highest pitch.

Addressing a public meeting here the Prime Minister said some people wanted to stage an agitation and cross the cease-fire line.

Pakistan, he pointed out, was committed in the United Nations to seek a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute. He said he was still hopeful of the peaceful solution of both the Kashmir and the canal water disputes. He warned the people not to be deceived by those who wanted to follow a path different from the one pursued by the Government.

Malik Feroz Khan Noon said he would take the nation into confidence over the proposed

Jaffar's dash to Karachi

2 urgent messages for Noon

(From Our Staff Correspondent) BHILWAI, June 5: The abrupt departure of Mian Jaffar Shah, Central Food Minister, to Karachi from here has given rise to speculation over the proposed

6 Indians killed in border firing, says Nehru

NEW DELHI, June 4: Prime Minister Nehru claimed at a Press conference this morning that six Indians had been killed and three were "sprayed away" by Pakistanis during yesterday's incident at the East Punjab border.—A.P.P.

INDIA SENDS PROTEST NOTE

KARACHI, June 5: The Deputy High Commissioner of India, Mr. Padmanabhan, called at the Pakistan Foreign Office today and handed in what was believed to be a protest Note in connection with the Amruksa Minor border incident reported yesterday.

According to diplomatic sources here the Note contained a demand for compensation to be paid by Pakistan to India for the loss of life and property involved in the incident.

Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were today studying the contents of the Note while details of the incident are being awaited in Karachi.—A.P.P.

'ISSUES' TO BE SETTLED FIRST

K.S.P. conditions for joining Coalition

DACCAR, June 4: The East Pakistan K. S. P. leader, Mr. Yusuf Ali Choudhury, M.P., told A.P.P. here today that there were various "issues" and "factors" concerning East Pakistan which "have got to be discussed and settled before the

Krishak Samiti Party can agree to join in a coalition at the Centre."

Noon urges into border

Telegram sent 15 Indians turn

(By a Staff Reporter)

Prime Minister Malik Feroz Khan Noon telegraphed to Pandit Nehru, disapproving an inquiry into the border incident by the Indian Government. The Prime Minister has assured Pandit Nehru that Pakistan wants to settle all disputes with India amicably and peacefully. The telegram says: "I have been pained to hear of the incident which has taken place at Fazilka. Our people have put forward a version different from the version given to you by your people. I suggest that the Commissioners of the two sides should meet and report true facts to the two Governments. I assure you of my highest esteem. We wish to have complete amity with India and all disputes must be settled amicably and peacefully."

Meanwhile, 15 personnel of the Indian Police, who had surrendered to the Bahawalpur Border Police on Tuesday, were returned to the Indian authorities, along with their equipment, as a result of the meeting held at Sulemanki on Wednesday, between the Deputy Inspector-General, West Pakistan Border Police, Mr. B. C. Allum, and Mr. Bhagwan Singh, D.I.C. Jullundur, East Punjab.

It is reported that the Indian Police had initiated an unprovoked and pre-planned attack on the Pakistani Border Police, men patrolling in the Pakistani territory and the Indian Police were responsible for this unfortunate border incident.

ORIGIN OF CLASH

It was further stated that for about two months, the Provincial Armed Police (India) had been objecting to the Bahawalpur Border Police, Dab Shalor.

The Pakistan Times (Lahore, Pakistan) June 06, 1958